NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THEMS each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the isl of the sender. Name but Bank bills current in New York LF EERALD, every Siturcary, at six eachs summer the European Edition over Websell, only \$1 per ansum to any work of Great Bolds, both to include postage; in on the left, 11st and 11st of each routh, at \$2.75.

nts per coup, or \$2.75 per annum. THE FAMILY HERICALD, on Wednesday, at force cents per VOLUNTARY CORNESPONDENCE, containing important tax, solicital from any quarter of the world: it used, will be THE POP OUR PORINGS CORRESPONDENTS ARE INCURSTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGE JOB PRINTING executed with neutness, chapmens and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE OCTOROON-THE WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 314 Broadway.-Tor King

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .-- Seven Sons. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-HATTERAS INLEX-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -STICKSHY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -- Day and BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad-

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyresant Institute, No. 639

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Breadway. CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Songs

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 618 Brondway .- DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PARTOSINES, FARCES, 4C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 441 Broadway .- Songs, Bat CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 B owery,

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Breadway,-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. -

New York, Friday, November 8, 1961.

THE SITUATION.

The rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac evince but little signs of life for the past few days and the impression gained ground in Washington that their force was not so efficient as it was supposed to be.

The news from Europe at the State Department is said to be very satisfactory. Official despatches corroborate the impressions given by the telegraphic reports already published. Unofficial communications from loyal citizens of the United States, residing in Paris and London, say that in France, Prince Napoleon has cast off all reserve. and declared that the insurrection cannot prevail, and other letters say that secession is out of fashion if not unpopular in Erance.

Our despatches from Missouri, dated the 4th inst., represent the army as being considerably excited apon the removal of General Frement, and mention the immediate certainty of a great battle, but despatches from Springfield, dated as late as yesterday, state that the army is perfectly quiet and in good spirits; that there was no enemy then close at hand, and that General Hunter had no ex-pectation of a battle at present. General Fremont was expected to arrive, with his body guard, in St. Louis to-day.

Gen. Hunter has issued his first order from headquarters at Springfield, announcing his assumption of the command of the army, and desiring the commanders of divisions and brigades to report to

Interesting news from Kentucky reaches us from Wednesday evening for Columbus, and that heavy cannonading had been heard in that direction yesterday for four hours, and the capture of Columbus was expected to be announced in Cairo at any moment.

We give to-day some details of the late battle at Gauley river, between General Rosecrans and General Floyd, which come by way of Cincinnati. It appears that the rebel batteries commanded the road along which General Resecrans received his supplies from the Kanawha Falls, so that the supply trains could only travel by night. The rebels had also three batteries of two guns each opposite Tompkins' Form, the headquarters of General Rosecrans, one opposite the mouth of Gauley river, and one opposite Kanawha Falls. The battery fronting the Gauley was silenced on Monday by the artillery of General Rosecrans. Nothing later concerning the action of General Banham and General Schenck, who were taking Floyd's forces in the rear, has reached us, except that General Benham was two miles below Gauley on Monday night, at which point a steamboat was waiting to transfer his brigade across. General Rosecrans had just received the valuable addition to his artillery of ten Parrot guns of tenpound calibre.

THE NEWS.

It is reported that President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Welles are in favor of an ex change of prisoners with the rebels, and that proper orders for that purpose will be issued in a few days.

The government examination into one of the horse contracts in Missouri produced the fact that out of a lot of four hundred and eleven horses, for which one hundred and twenty dollars a head was paid, seventy-six were sound, five were dead, and three hundred and thirty were either aged, stifled ringboned, spavined, blind, foundered or had the

heaves. Parson Brownlow has been forced to suspend the publication of his paper, the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig. He gives his readers a farewell address, in which he says that he will neither give a bond to keep the peace, nor will he take an eath to support the Jeff. Davis confederacy, and he informs the authorities that he is ready to go to jail on a moment's warning. He has been indicted by the

Grand Jury for treason.

Colonel Mulligan, who was captured by the rebels at Lexington, Mo., was in St. Louis on the

The Eleventh Maine regiment, a company of sharpshooters, and a company of recruits for the Fourth regiment, in all about one thousand three hundred men, will leave Augusta, Me., for Wash-Ington on Monday.

A little Union paper called the Picket Guard is published at Paducah, Ky., on the ruins of the old Becesh Paducah Herald.

The next Massachusetts Legislature will contain quite a number of distinguished men, among whom re Charles G. Loring, ex-Governor Clifford, P. W. from the House will stand as follows: - Republi-

Cans, 126; Union men, 57; democrats, 15.

John C. Tucker, who has been chosen a member of the Massachusetts Senate, in the city of Boston, is the first Irishman ever elected to that body. There were five candidates for the Legislature this city at the recent election who voted last

whom was re-elected. Governor Hicks, of Maryland, has recommended Thursday, the 28th inst., to be observed in that State as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

spring against the war appropriations, only one of

Over nine hundred men are now employed ha the United States Arsenal at West Troy. Every workshop is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the scene of labor is continued both night and day. In the laboratory, where the employes are engaged thirteen heurs out of every twenty-four, there are employed two hundred boys in putting up cartridges. On an average each boy puts up 1,500 per day. This arsenal now turns out per week more work than any other in the country. While a vast amount of army necessaries are daily being sent to the seat of war from this place, enough is retained to meet at any time the requirements of a Northern frontier army.

Dr. Hayes' Arctic expedition schooner United States arrived yesterday afternoon from Boston, and now lays at Burling slip.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, when the special committee connected with building the new Court House were requested to hand in to the Poard a detailed account of all moneys hitherto expended by them. illas B. Detcher sent in a letter tendering his resignation as a member of the Beard. The resignation was accepted, and the vacancy filled by the election of Mr. Sheridan Shook (rep.) A veto was received from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the contracts for the procurement of marble and iron beams for the new Court House. as in his opinion the Board have no legal power to make such contracts. The Board then adjourned

until one o'clock to-day. The Board of Councilmen did not meet last even ng, a quorum not being present at the call of the roll. The Clerk declared the Board adjourned till

Monday.

A large and influential meeting was held last night at the Cooper Institute to take into consideration and afford relief to the loyal citizens of North Carolina. Several prominent men addressed the andlence, an interesting account of which we give in another column.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Session ras discharged yesterday till Monday. Isabella Campbell pleaded guilty to stealing \$150 from James McEvoy, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. George Hogg, George H. Meade and Hiram Howard, who were indicted with some others for an assault and battery on J. W. Latson, pleaded guilty, when Judge McConn imposed a cominal fine of six cents. The defendants were connected with the Morgan Light Artillery, and were under marching orders for the seat of war. Although the presecuting officer expected to have his witnesses in court on Friday, the City Judge said that inasmuch as the government would be embarrassed by detaining the entire regiment in the city for the purpose of trying these men, he leemed it prudent to dispose of the indictment in

this way.

News from Mendoza, the scene of the late disastrous earthquakes, announces that violent up heavings of the earth had again occurred, banish ing all hopes of the possibility of the occupation of the site of the late city. Several buildings had been begun, but they will doubtless be removed. De structive fires had ravaged Tueuman. The Oriental Republic had stationed a force of two hundred men on the borders of La Plata and Uruguay to protect its interests.

We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 25th of September, containing later advices concerning the rupture between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. The correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, writing from Montevideo on the 16th of September, states that public prayers had been offered up in all the churches of Buenos Ayres for the success of the national arms. The city of Bucnos Ayres has been placed under martial law. News from Cepeda had been received to the effect that a collision had taken place beveen the vanguard of Urquiza and a body of roops under the Buenos Avrean commander Caravallo. The former numbered 250 men, and the latter 80, but the troops of Urquiza were utterly routed. A British and a French frigate exercising their guns in the harbor of Buenos Avres created terthat Flores was attacking the city on all sides. It afterwards transpired that the guns were fired at an immense waterspout that threatened to engulf the vessels. A gas explosion had created some damage in the city. Terms of peace were spoken

of, but with little prospect of success.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 1.500 bales, part to spinners and part on speculation; prices closed firm on the basis of 2414c. a 2414c. or middling uplands: the views of sellers and buyer varied full Mc. per lb. If a holder were to press sales n any considerable quantity, he would likely be com-elled to accept some concession in prices, while, if a steady purchaser were compelled to seek a particular style of cotton for immediate use, he would not proba-bly be able to buy it on the basis of our quotations, but would have to pay higher rates. The stock is now s much reduced as to narrow the range of assortments. hence the difficulty between a pressing seller and a pressing buyer. The Sorat (East India) cotton, imported mainly in the way of experiment, has not, in actual use, it is said, proved successful, and most of the lols brought over remain unsold. To use it at all, here or in England t is said, requires an admixture of four parts American cotton to one of India Surat. Flour was less active and pnoyant, while prices were unchanged; the chief demand was for export. Wheat was active, and good Western amber was firmer, while other qualities were either heavy r unchanged; the sales were active for parcels here as of shipping lots of Western mixed at 63c. a 635;c Fork was dulf and heavy, with sales of mees at \$15; ful weight mess was nominal at \$15.50; prime sold at \$9.6214 a \$9.75. Sugars were steady, with rales of 600 t 700 hads., 750 boxes and 350 hhds. molado, at price given in another place. Coffee was quiet, and sales imited. Freights were easier to Liverpool, to which port grain was engaged at 11d. a 11 1/4t., and flour at 3g.; and grain was taken to London at 12d, a 124cd, and flo is 6d. To Havre the chief engagements were made at 22c. for wheat and at 85c. for flour, while some lots were reported at rather lower figures.

AN OUTLET FOR THE REBELS.-Is Mr. Seward aware of the existence of a channel of communication between Texas and Tampico, whence there is no difficulty in reaching Vera Cruz, from which a British steamer sails at regular intervals for the West Indie and England? And would it not be well for him to represent the matter to the Mexican government? Although this route is said to be much crossed, the probability is that the traffic is by necessity limited to passengers, for the transportation of goods over such a tract of land and water would be too costly to be re munerative. It is, however, none the less advisable that, if possible, the Mexican side of the Rio Grande should be guarded at this particular point by the Mexican authorities. The plan is feasible, and we see no sufficient reason why Mexico should not favor its execution.

OUR SOUTHERN HARBORS .- Although we have given from time to time, since the commencement of the war, copious and accurate descriptions of the Southern ports, collected from every available source, we nevertheless knowing the great interest which is felt on the subject, publish to-day a valuable paper by an officer of the United States Coast Survey, Changler and Caleb Cushing. As far as heard throwing still further light on the Southern

Atlantic and Gulf coast from Cape Henry to | The Vital Point of the Rebellion-Effect the mouth of the Rio Grande. It will be found to contain lucid information from actual observation upon all the chief points of interest, and would prove a useful guide even to our naval squadrons. The length, breadth and depth of the various bays, creeks, inlets and harbors on the blockaded coast, together with their approaches and surroundings, are given with compendious minuteness which cannot fail to be perused with attention at a time like the present, the more especially as the results and destination of our great naval expedition are still unknown.

Our Great Naval Expedition-A Revolu-

tion Among Our Southern Seaports. Our great naval expedition is destined no only to mark the commencement of decisive operations by land and sea against this Southern rebellion, but, in our opinion, it will bring about the commercial decline and fall of some of our oldest Southern seaport cities, and create new ones in more eligible situations and of greater importance.

Take, for instance, the present insignificant seaport of Beaufort, South Carolina, as compared with Charleston. Beaufort is access! ble by two inlets-the south channel o St. Helena Sound, in depth seventeen feet at low water, and the southeast channel of Port Royal entrance, commanding twenty feet. The tide rises along the South Carolina coast to the height of nearly seven feet, so that at high water these Beanfort inlets would admit the Great Eastern with a heavy cargo. On the other hand, the deepest of the entrances to Charleston barbor is not more than cleven feet at low water, and dredging there affords but a momentary relief, because of the continually shifting sands under the broad exposure of the bay to the waves of the sea. Nature, in fact, as indicated some point on one of the deep and securely sheltered inlets of Beaufort as the proper site for the commercial emportum of South Carolina. The harbor of Brunswick, in Georgia, possesses equally marked natural aivantages over the shallow and difficult approaches to Savannah.

Under the old colonial establishment of England, when neither steamships nor railroads had entered into the imaginations of men, the founders of the provinces of South Carolina and Georgia located their principal scaports at the best points adapted for their internal facilities of transportation. It must be remembered, too, that n those good old times a ship of three or four hundred tons was a monster. Thus the principal port of South Carolina was located at the unction of Cooper and Ashley rivers, because the harbor there commanded a sufficient depth of water for the ships of that day, and because the site thus chosen commanded on both sides ome facilities of water transportation and an open land communication with the interior whereas the deeper inlets of Beaufort were cut off from the interior by shallow inlets, bayens and swamps in the rear. So, too, the site o Savannah was chosen over the deeper inland waters of Brunswick, in Georgia, for the chief seaport, especially because of the long line of water communication with the interior which the Savannah river commanded.

In our day, however, with a railroad or two including a few bridges and causeways, a new seaport, established on one of the deep inlets of Beaufort, will soon eclipse and supersede the city of Charleston as the principal port of South Carolina. And so with Brunswick, in Georgia, as compared with Savannah. But how is this to be done? We shall probably see the work begun under the auspices of our army and navy, on the one hand, in the opening of a new cotton port or two, and by our block ade, on the other hand, in keeping close under lock and key the interdicted ports of Charleston and Savannah.

Mark how the great empires and seats of place by wars of invasion, internal revolutions, emigrations and other causes. The beautiful city of Tyre, "whose merchants were princes," was for many generations mistress of the sea: but since her destruction by Alexander she has been a place of ruins and desolation. And the overland trade marble cities of the desert-Baalbee and Palmyra-and imperial Carthage, of Africa, and Venice, the queenly bride of the Adriatic, how instructive the lessons which they teach of the accidents and vicissi tudes of commercial supremacy. They justify Lord Macaulay's prophecy of a learned New Zealander, at some future day, sitting on a broken arch of a London bridge, sketching the ruins of St. Paul's. From a civil war like this of ours, on a grander scale than any preceding civil conflict in the history of the world, we cannot expect anything else than a great revolution in our political, commercial and social affairs, even with the complete restoration of the Union. Among the commercial changes thus impending, we shall most probably witness, we repeat, the decay of some of our oldest Southern seaboard cities, and new ones rising in their places under the war policy of our government.

If among these incidental revolutionary changes Charleston shall be reduced to a strag gling village of lazy wreckers and fishermen she will be justly punished. As it is she has remained stationary for half a century, notwithstanding all the stimulants applied for her benefit from our federal treasury. But her ambition (to which we may trace the inception of a Southern confederacy and this Southern rebellion) has only been equalled by her treachery. She has contrived this great conspiracy against the best government that any people have ever enjoyed, in order to become the commercial emporium of the South. She aspires to that distinction, and she, with her Punic faith, may well dread the fate of Carthage. But to punish her vanity, folly and treachery, it will not be necessary to visit her with fire and sword. By keeping her locked up on a diet of bread and water, and by opening another port as a substitute, Charleston may be starved out of existence. In fact, she and Savannah and some other old Southern scaports can only escape suffocation by the speedy suppression of this re-

We expect our great naval expedition to be gin in the waters of Beaufort the work of opening a new seaport which will take the place of Charleston, and in Brunswick harbor the opening of another port which will supersede Savanuah; for in a rebellion like this, which aims at the very life of our government, our liberties and all our hopes, we may expect that the very foundations of some of our rebellious and intractable cities and States will come to the ground. We are in the midst of a great revoution, and upon the very threshhold of the great. est events in this great work of the restoration and regeneration of the South.

of Our Advancing Army on Slavery. It is becoming evident that a revolution

growing out of the present war, is impending in the tenure of slave property, in the Southern States, which may entirely overthrow the relations now existing between owners and their bondsmen, and transfer the latter into hands which will employ them with faithfulness to the general interests of the country, and loyalty to the constitution, and the established authorities of the land. According to the recent assertions of Major Gen. McClellan, the Secretary of War, and Adjutant General Thomas, an early advance of the federal army may be looked for in Kentucky, and on the Potomac, and the soldiers convoyed by our gallant fleet have effected ore this a successful landing in the very heart of the enemy's country. So seen, however, as our troops shall have obtained a firm footbold in the seceding States, a decided policy must of course be adopted with respect to the slave population, and it is not difficult to predict that the inevitable conduct of the administration concerning it, will tend towards the restoration, through it, of the integrity of the Union, and the punishment of those who shall persistently endcavor to rend it asunder.

The abolitionists of the North of course advocate unconditional negro emancipation, and would at once raise slaves to a condition of perfect equality with their former owners, and reduce the South to an economical and social level with poor, impoverished Jamaica. No sensible er loyal citizen can advocate so absurd and suicidal a measure. It is true that the services of a considerable number of slaves have been and will continue to be used by their masters in carrying on the war, and, as contraband, these may properly and legitimately be taken and made useful to our armies in many ways, as has been done at Fortress Monroe, in Missouri, and elsewhere But these constitute only a small portion of the four millions of blacks whom about four bundred thousand white men hold in bondage They afford no precedent for the final disposi tion, at the close of the war, of the entire real and personal property of those who shall have persevered in the guilt of taking an open parin the rebellion, and it is with these latter that government will have to deal.

The slavery question, in the border States, is rapidly solving itself. Holders of negroes are either sending them into the cotton section of the Southern confederacy, or else they are escaping to the North, so that their numbers have already seriously diminished, and, it is highly probable that, before hostilities have ceased, emancipation will be comparatively easy, and within the wishes of the majority of the voters of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Tennessee. This will, nevertheless, be their own business, to be decided by themselves alone, in accordance with what they may conceive to be their own interests. In the cotton States, on the other hand, slavery, after the exhaustion produced by the war, will be more necessary than ever, and the general prosperity, not only of those States but of the whole Union, will make it expedient that descendants of the African race should continue to cultivate the soil, and produce the cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, which cause wealth to flow so largely into the United States. It should, therefore, be only so far interfered with, where its labor is productive, as the exigencies of warfare may require, and as may best contribute to the extinction of the unnatural rebellion that convulses the continent.

Of the million of voters in the slaveholding States, every one knows that less than a third are actual possessors of slave property, and that, among this minority, are principally to be found those who have been most active in throwing off their allegiance to the Union, and instigating a destruction of our glorious nationality. The seven bundred thousand non-slavecommerce have been shifted from place to | holders, on the centrary, would mainly incline, if uninterfered with, or if favorable induce ments were held out to them, to advocate a ces sation of treason, and enrol themselves under the time-honored banner they have so recklessly forsaken. While most of the former, therefore have rendered themselves liable to the confisca. tion of all they possess, a considerable portion of the latter have been forced to take arms, and would be delighted at any pretext for abandonng association with those by whom they have been either misled or compelled to participate in the insurrection. The President may afford them an opportunity of returning to their allegiance, which they will eagerly grasp at, by letting it be understood that the utmost penalty of the law will be inflicted upon those who shall persist in opposing the advance of our federal forces, while the future pro-perity of the slave States will be secured, by dividing the land and negroes, taken away from rebels, among those Southern citizens who shall promptly espouse the cause of loyalty and the

Our armies, moving forward, with invincible strength, upon the very strongholds of sedition, and into the most densely settled portion of the slave States, should promptly and openly make known that loyalty will be rewarded and treason punished, through the instramentality of the negroes themselves. Blacks and real estate should be confiscated from the rebel planters, and equally divided among the seven hundred thousand non-slaveholders whose skirts may be free from the taint of disloyalty, from the present time forward.

A PURITAN THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In the contemptuous epitheis which the Southern chivalry apply to the people of the Eastern States there is an affectation of the insolent swagger that distinguished the cavallers in the English civil wars. The curious and characteristic document which we publish in another column, in the form of a thanksgiving preclamation by Governor Andrew, of Mass. chusetts, reminds one as forcibly of the religious zeal and uncompromising determination which constituted the strength of their an. tagonists. No one who has watched the course of the people of Massachusetts, and of their Governor, since the commencement of the present struggle, can doubt their title to the possession of all the qualities that ditinguished their Puritan ancestors. They have thrown themselves into the contest with an earnestness and a determination which are beyond all precedent. Not only have they contributed a larger number of regiments to the army, but they have sent them to the field better disciplined, better equipped and better organized generally than those of any other State. It has been remarked of them, as they passed through our streets, that they seemed to carry the Union in their hearts, and the Bible in their hands, so earnest, so enthusiastic and so de-

the Old Bay State straining every nerve to preserve the pre-eminence she has won. The proclamation of Governor Andrew may be taken as an index of the intensity of the feeling which still pervades her people on the subject of this rebellion, and of the sacrifices they are prepared to make to put it down.

The Young Generals in the Field-1 America in Command.

With the retirement of Gen. Scott, the con trol of our armies is left almost entirely with Young America. Gen. McClellan, the highest and the youngest of our generals, is thirty-six years of age. With a very few exceptions-among which Generals Wool and McCall are the most prominent-none of our chief commanding officers are more than ten years older than McClellan. The average age of our generals is about forty years. While history clearly shows that advanced years do not preclude great achievements upon the battle field, yet we find omens of success in the fact that most of the great generals of ancient and modern times have won their great battles and their fame during the prime of life, and that our generals are at the very ages when their iliustrious predecessors gained unfading laurels. With a young Commander-in-Chief at the head of an immense army of half a million of menan army as large as any of Napoleon's, and ten times larger than any before raised upon this continent-with this army, led by major and briga dier generals still in the very prime of life, and opposed to a rebel force also commanded almost exclusively by young men, we may now anticipate a war vigorously prosecuted, and we may be sure that, while the rebels will prove themselves worthy of reunion, our cause, sus tained by both Right and Might, will be speedi ly and ultimately triumphant. In ancient times, when the modes of warfare

were different, but the standard of generalship was quite as high as at present, the most dis tinguished generals were comparatively young men. Alexander the Great won the battle of Granicus when only twenty-three years old, befeated Darius a year after, and left a world which be had conquered, at the age of thirty three. The victories which have made Casar immortal were gained before he was fifty years old. At twenty-six years of age Hannibal was Commander-in-Chief of the Carthage nian armies, and accomplished his great ex ploits before he was forty. Scipio, who defeat ed Hannibal, was but thirty-two years old when he ended his splendid military career; and Scipio the younger had fought his brilliant way to the Consulship at the age of thirtyeight. In more modern times we find hosts of great young generals-whose names our space restricts us from giving-grouped around, and hardly less celebrated than, Napoleon and Wellington, whose fame they made, either by successfully assisting or by unsuccessfully opposing them. But Napoleon himself is the type of Young France. At the age of twenty-seven he led the army of Italy, at thirty he was First Consul, and at thirty-six was Emperor of France, having studded the annals of the nation with those glorious victories whose lustre yet dazzles the world. Wellington, the rival of Napoleon, developed his genius more slowly as Englishmen become old less rapidly than Frenchmen. At the age of thirty-tour, however, he fought his Indian campaign, at fortyfour he concluded his Peninsular triumphs, and at forty-six gained his Waterloo and perpetuated the old dynasties. In the Crimean war we find the young generals represented by Todleben, who rose from a captaincy to a generalship within a year, and who, at the age of thirty-six, transformed the open city of Sebastopol into a Gibraltar by his wonderful engineering skill. The war in which France drove Austria from Italy, and that in which Garibaldi and Cialdini gave Italy her independence, have also their bright array of young hero-generals: but we must emit their names to make room for those of our own worthies.

distinguished himself at the age of twentythree, during the French war, that the older but less able, English generals regretted that they had not farther availed themselves of his counsels; and at the age of forty-three he took command of the army of Independence. Hamilton, whose fame as a soldler has only been pelipsed by his renown as a statesman, had con cluded his campaigns and was Secretary of the Treasury at the age of thirty; and Hamilton was only an instance of our young Revolutionary patriots. General Jackson was a Major Cenera it the age of forty-leven, and won the battle of New Orleans the next year. General Scott himself was a Major General at forty, having won his rank by just such a series of brilliant skirmishes on the Canadian frontier as those which McClellan fought in Western Virginia General Wool was only twenty-two or three years old when he won his first laurels in 1812. and Decatar, Bainbridge, Stewart, Lawrence and others, whose names each reader will recall. accomplished their immortal exploits before they were thirty years of age. That the omenfavor our young generals can need no further We can only hope and trust that these omens

Washington, the Father of the Republic, so

of good may prove true, and that our coun try may be as proud of her present young generals as she is of those who served her in the past. We have placed upon them that responsibility which either crushes men into ignominy or renders them gloriously immortal They have before them a bright roll of heroes whose fame is in their keeping; for a divided Union annihilates the record of those who have formed and defended the republic. The last of these heroes has just resigned the sword he has so long wielded with honor to his country and himself. To us be commits alike his honor and the trust be has so faithfully guarded. In the words of our new young Commander-in-Chief elet us do nothing that can cause him to blook for us: let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand."

A UNION CLINCHER IN BALTIMORE,-The city of Baltimore, out of 21,069 votes-a pretty full vote for Baltimore-has just given ar average vote of 17,722 for the Union, and the Union majority in the State will be somewhere near 30,000. This tells the story for Maryland; but it is a clincher for Baltimore. It shows that all the secession plots, outbreaks and troubles of that city have been the work of two or three thousand Blood Tubs. Plug Uglies. Feices and other ferceions savages and vagrants. The great mass of the people of Baltimore are sound for the Union, as they have shown by their votes. They were under no compulsion to vote for the Union; for if termined was their aspect. Instead of relax. they desired, but were afraid to vote otherwise,

ing her efforts after all this exertion, we find they could have staid at home. But they preferred to come out and make known their sentiments, and the result is magnificent. And just so, we believe, to-day, is the sentiment of a great majority of the people of every other Southern State; but they are kept down by the armed rufflanism which reigns over them. With the first decisive blow to the armed forces of this rebellion it will tumble to pieces: and such a blow will soon be given. This late vote of Baltimore is clearly significant of a general Southern popular reaction for the Union.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Cameron on His Tour of Inspection-His Arrival at the Watervleit Argonal and Inspection of That Post. OUT TROY CORRESPONDENCE DESCRIPTION OF THE MILITARY SITE.

The United States military post situated at this point an establishment of great extent and capacity, and the isht of General Simon Cameron, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War, affords an opportunity to do it up in a correspondence. The Arsenal is situated in the contro-of the township known as Waterwick, on the west side of the Hudson river, in Albany county, directly opposite the city of Troy, and about five miles from the State capital. As the visiter enters the main gate, which is rather imposingly constructed, he meets with two large stone edifices, respectively on the right and left. which are used for quarters for a few of the minor off, cars, the soldiers stationed here and guard hence. The premises are enclosed in front by a high fence of iron, and on the sides and rear by a high and substantial stone wall, of sufficient solidity to prevent all unlawful ingress and egress, the whole surreaching about fifty acres of very handsomely improved land. To Witt Clinton's great work of a past age—the Frie Canal—crosses near the rear, close to which there are some very fine granite buildings for the residences of the officers, in the main one of whith, a some what stately pile, the successor of the faint hearted Major ordersi, Major Thornton, of the United States Army, Commandant of the post, resides, with his emiable, intelligent and interesting family. On the south, occupying about one-third of the entire site, are situated the mam moth workshops, devoted to the manufacture of all sorts

of war engines and death-dealing destructives. REVOLUTIONARY MEMENTORS.

The grounds are ornamented with many revolutionary and other reminiscences, brief allusion to which may not in these stirring times be altogether inappropriate, Among the trophies of the Revolution there may be observed eight large brass mortars, bearing the inscriptions—"Literte, egalitie," "Paris, L'An 3 m, de la Republique Française," "Arsenal de Pariz." Four mortars and six large brass cannon are to be seen, upon which is and six large brass cannon are to be seen, upon which is inscribed, deep in the solid motal, "Surrendered at the capitulation of Yorktown, October 10, 1781." These, likewise, bear the English coat of arms, with the motto, "Dieu et men Droit," over which is the name of Lord George Parkville, as the head of the Board of Ordmanes. The Order of the Garter may also be seen with the motto "Heni self qui mad y pense." We next come to four mortars and several cannon "Taken at the storming of Stony Peint, July 16, 1770." Near these are four mortars and eight large brass cannon "Surrendered by the Convention of Saratega, October 17, 1717." A conspicuous object of revolutionary interest was a series of twenty-three brass cannon, varying in size, which were probably presented to the government by Louis the XVI. of France, and placed here as memerices of the valuable services rendered by them in the seven years' struggle, ind preserved in memory of the friendly acts of the French people in that memorrable contest. Each one of these pieces bears a Fignificant name, all of which I append. The Brave.

Happello. Happello. Le Brave.

Minerva La Minguarde. Le Brave.

linerva La Minguardo. De Annae.
La Vipere.
Kimi, with the addendum
of Louis Charles Bourbon,
Comte d'Aumale.
L'Active.

Le Brave.
Le Corbear.
Le Corbear.
La Poesie.
La Colombe.
La Mijestouse.
La Borax.
L'Insurmountable.
L'Inhumane.
La Laboriouse.
La Declie Liberte Egalite.

L'Insociable.
Le Singulaire.
With few exceptions these solid remembrancers bore the motto Ultima ratio Regis (the last argument of the King), and Nec pluribus impor (nor mequal to many.) There is among them one Spanish cannon named Elivitir, with the latin sentiment, Niolata Falmina Regis Fernandus They were prostly male at is among them one Spanish cannon named Elivitir, with the latin sentiment, Nichtis Palmins Regis Fernandus FL. Rex Hispaniarum. They were neetly made at Strasbourg, and some bore date 1721, and all locked as though they had seen severe service. These glorious souvenirs are now repusing peacefully and harmoniously amid the scenes which their thunders did so much to establish and reader quiet and secure, though it is not improbable that they may be made to speak again in the present interstate and sectional context now invending over the republic. All about the grounds the visiter observes huse piles of cannon halls, heavy pieces marked U.S. torother with heaps of annumition of every zort, and all the maniments of actual warfare, which in here find their appropriate origin and temporary resting place.

SAD ACCURNY PRECEDENC THE ARRIVAL OF THE ESCHETARY OF WAR.

About nine o'clock this morning an accident involving he death of three men, and the serious if not fatal injury

About nine o'click this morning an accident involving the death of three men, and the serious if not fatal injury of several, happened in this wise:—

The final operation in the menufacture of cortridges, immediately subsequent upon the forming of the cylinders and the filling with pewder, consists in coating them with greas, so that they may slide easily into the gunbarrel, and also predecting them from dampaces. This work is done in an isolated building, and a leavy job of the character referred to was about being completed when a fredecksome working a mattered some of the hot grease among the powder, and the consequence was a terrific explosion, with the consequence was a ferrific explosion, with the consequence mentioned above.

berille explosion, with the consequences mentioned above.

antival of the secretary, covernor more an, and courses, shortly after eleven o'clock this morning the carriage of Governor Morgan, containing, in addition to his Expaling Hom. Simon Cameron, head of the Caited States Warr Department, adjusted General Thomas, United States Army: Adjusted General Homes, United States Army: Adjusted General Homes, United States Army: Adjusted General Homes, or Major General Morgan's staff in another carriago, rolled up the main avenue of the Arsenal and landed at Major Thornton's residence, who had been thereberged the state to the secretary being discussed and the secretary being discussed in the secretary being discussed in the secretary being discussed in the secretary being discussed with by order of the Post Surgeon, on account of the wounded inco. General Cameron, salvied by the barracks goard, accompanied by his party and Major Thornton and family, prevented to formally impact the orst, which being satisfactority accomplished, the visitors returned to Albary, where a most sumptions feast was spread at the hospitable residence of the Exective of the State. The party of General Cameron left for the soverament works at Springfield, Mass., at five o'clock this afternoon.

City Intelligence.

THE FELLMER MCHORG CASH—CRITICAL CONDITION OF MES. MARKS.—During the past few days Mrs. Marks, who is suspected of having been implicated in the Fellmer murder case, has been in a very critical condition. In addider case, has been in a very critical condition. In addition to the loss of blood consequent upon her attempt at suicide, she has been suffering internally, and it is thought that she may possibly have produced poison. On Monday the present was removed from the Fighth precinct station for safe keeping. Her present place of confinement is not intended to be made public, for fear of a haleas corpus being served upon her keepers. It is feared that the accused will become a raving limitic before many days, and so alarming are the symptoms that it has been deemed necessary to have three hest class physicians in attendance. Last evening it was rumored that the prisoner had been removed to Freeheid, New Jersey.

AMY Limitary.—A committee of German residents, composed of Messra, Kapp, Dulon, Willmann, Ottendorfer, Glaubauskies and others has been formed, with the ob-

laubanskice and others has been formed, with the obcollection of German books will be commerced forthwith, in order that the troops may be provided with this article at their winter quariers. This measure has been sug-gosted as the only means to provent a demornization of the troops from prolonged inactivity, and that proper books will suit better and do more good than the nu-merous religious tracts, printed in the Euglish language, that have been distributed.

BOAT USERT-FOUR MEN DROWNED .- Yestardey afterncon, as two boats containing colored seamen were going to a vessel in the North river, there being considerable see on and the seamen being intoxicated, one of the boats was upset and four of the men drowned.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.—Ectween twelve and one cleek on Thursday morning a fire was directered in the store No. 150 William street, occupied by Monash & Co., dealers in cloths, &c. The Insurance patrol watch. damage to the stock will be about \$1,000 by fire and water; maured for \$5,000 in the following insurance companies, vir:—Williamsburg Cit; \$2,000; Brocklyn, \$2,000; Montauk, \$2,000, and Pacific, \$2,000; Brocklyn, \$2,000; Montauk, \$2,000, and Pacific, \$2,000 and by fire by didnight of the broken survoid. The origin of the fire is under fives igation by the Fire Marshal. nder Capt. Waterbury, extinguished the fire. Tag

Bur March at Honoxus.-The match between two licked nines from the leading clubs took place on the St. Seorge grounds at Hoboken yesterday, the 7th inst., in the presence of an assemblage humbering several thou-sand. The game was well contested, but the superior play of the Brooklyn nine, that took part in the Silver fall match, secured them the victory, their score being 17 to their opponents 7. This was the last match of the season, the weather being too changeable and cold for ball

The Wiscop,sin Tenth Regiment. MILWA RES, Nov. 7, 1861. The Wisconsip. Tenth regiment, Colonel Chapin, learns here for Louisville on Saturday.